ARCHIVES OF BUSINESS RESEARCH
SERVICES FOR SCIENCE AND EDUCATION UNITED KINGDOM
ISSN 2054-7404

Vol. 7 No. 12 (2019): Archives of Business Research

Archives of Business Research

Volume 7, Issue 12 - Dec - 2019

DOI: https://doi.org/10.14738/abr.712.2019

PUBLISHED: 2019-12-14

ARTICLES

IN GIANYAR REGENCY, IN THE PROVINCE OF BALI

Cempena Bagus, Ida Aju BrahmaSari, Tatik Suryani

Foreign direct investment and pollution havens: evidence from African countries

SAID GHARNIT, Mohamed Bouzahzah, Jihad Ait Soussane

Measuring Chinese Risk Aversion Based on Insurance Data

Li Diao

Analysis of the Relationship between Financial Development, Employment and Institutions on Economic Growth in WAEMU Countries

Firmin Ayivodji, Rémy Hounsou, Emmanuel Tago

Analysis of Open Source Simulation Applications

Balaji Janamanchi

Structural Ambidexterity: Exploring Alternative Pro-Ambidexterity Conducive Structural Designs for Recourse-Constrained Organizations

Muhammad Yousuf Khan Marri, Hooi Sin Soo , Hassan Ali

Effect of viewership and information on materialism and compulsive buying behavior- A comparative study of television and digital advertising

Farah Ahmad, Yasser Mahfooz

PDF

The Dynamic of Consumer Behavior, Consumer Decision, Consumer Satisfaction on Consumer Loyality on Sipirock Coffee Jakarta

Wier Ritonga, Machmed Tun Ganyang

332-340

PDF

Community-Based and Eco-Friendly Palm Oil Industry Waste Management Model: for Community Business

Kasmuddin Kasmuddin, nuddin harahab, warsito warsito, abdul haris

341-358

PDF

Performance Of Financial Institutions In Five Sub-Saharan African Countries

Husein Mohamed Irbad, M. G. Jayaprakash

359-403

PDF

Strategic Planning and Change Management in Telecommunication Industry in Kenya: Case Study of Telkom Kenya

Washington Okeyo, Divinah Rachel Nyaera

404-413

PDF

SPECIAL ISSUE 2019

The Factors that Affect Toward Performance and Cooperative Success

Dio Darma

219-232

PDF

A Comparative Study between Learning Organizartional Framework and UAE GOvernment Initiative

Srinivas Nowduri

257-266

PDF

INDEXING

AUTHOR CENTER

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

CURRENT ISSUE

ARCHIVES

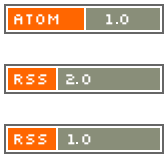
MAKE A SUBMISSION

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

CALL FOR PAPERS

FOLLOW US

CURRENT ISSUE



MOST READ LAST WEEK

Strategy Implementation: Mckinsey's 7s Framework Configuration And Performance Of Large Supermarkets In Nairobi, Kenya
167

Impact Of Taxation On The Performance Of Small And Medium Enterprises In Aba, Abia State, Nigeria
165

'To what extent does Amazon.com, Inc success be accredited to its organizational culture and ND Jeff Bezos's leadership style?
146

Business Ethics & Values in Multinational Companies Operating in India: An Innovative Approach
119

Promoting role of Electronic Commerce on Economic Growth

Archives of Business Research (ISSN 2054-7404)

Services for Science and Education, United Kingdom

Related Journals

Archives of Business Research

English title:
Archives of Business Research
ISSN:
2054-7404 (online)
GICID:
n/d
DOI:
10.14738/abr
Website:
http://scholarpublishing.org/index.php/ABR/index (http://scholarpublishing.org/index.php/ABR/index)
Publisher:
Society for Science and Education, United Kingdom
Country:
GB
Language of publication:
EN

Deposited publications: 730 › Full text: 66% | Abstract: 100% | Keywords: 77% | References: 54%

Issues and contents

Journal description () Details () Scientific profile () Editorial office ()

Got it!

Publisher () Metrics ()

ABR is founded by Society for Science and Education (SSE) United Kingdom where it is strongly believe that excellence in research is the key to benefiting academics, businesses, societies and other relevant stakeholders at local, national, regional and international levels. The scope of this Journal is not limited to any list of subjects or topics rather it covers all the aspects of business and social sciences research. ABR appreciates authors to testify existing theories and practices, to improve them, to come up with novel ideas or to be critical of existing pieces of work in the fields of Business, Management, Economics, Finance, Marketing, Banking, Entrepreneurship, Human Resource Management, Behavioural Sciences and Accounting etc. Archives of Business Research (ABR) is proud to have a growing international reputation as a scholarly and refereed journal. ABR is an authoritative source of information not only for researchers and academicians but also academic institutes, Managers, Consultants, Directors, Trainers, HR Managers, Line Managers, Performance Managers, Operations Managers, Finance Managers, Chief Executive Officers and above all the students in Business and Management Discipline. Out editorial team realizes the value of time, specially for those working in competitive and dynamic fields, and allows a fast track review service for the authors., with which the review, the editorial decision, and the author notification on this manuscript is guaranteed to take place within 3 weeks. If accepted, the article is published online-first and will be available for online access, download and referencing

Non-indexed in the ICI Journals Master List 2020

Not reported for evaluation

Archival ratings

Citations: Coming soon

Main page (http://jml.indexcopernicus.com)

MSHE points: n/d

Archival ratings

INDEX COPERNICUS INTERNATIONAL

(http://indexcopernicus.com)

Archives of Business Research – Vol.7, No.12
Publication Date: Dec. 25, 2019
DOI: 10.14738/abr.712.7451.
Haykal, H., Tiopan, D., & Negoro, T. (2019). Judicial Review On The Authority Of National Institution In The Disbanding Of Community Organizations Who Are Contradicting The 1945 Constitution Of The Republic Of Indonesia. *Archives of Business Research, 7(12),* 1-18.

Judicial Review On The Authority Of National Institution In The Disbanding Of Community Organizations Who Are Contradicting The 1945 Constitution Of The Republic Of Indonesia

Hassanain Haykal
Maranatha Christian University. Indonesia

Demson Tiopan
Maranatha Christian University. Indonesia

Theo Negoro
Maranatha Christian University. Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures in essence, who have basic traits within them, one of which is to survive. One of many ways for human to survive is to gather or making a group. Humans gather at first based on a common interest. The gathering of humans into a group starts with several people in a family, then such group expand and unite with other groups. Humans at the time realize that the more their numbers within the group increased, the higher their chance to survive.

As civilization develops, the purpose of human coming together also became broader, from merely to collect food, seeking shelter, reproduce and other things, now humans gathered to form an organization which could deliver their demands. Humans that gathered create a larger organization called a nation. The essence of the forming of nations is due to humans basically have similar demands or interests and dislikes , and therefore an agreement is established among the people within that group so that one of them become their leader.

To gather which is a basic human trait causes society that has formed a social contract with its neighbors unable to relieve themselves to form a group that has similar view inside the nation. People ask their rulers to establish a policy to accommodate similar ideas and behaviors in their groups, thus the rulers create a policy wher the people can establish society based organizations.

The nature that a nation is formed due to humans has similarity doesn't guarantee that humans in said nation will have common mind, thus those humans establish groups within the country to accommodate their ideas. Society creates community organizations. Those organizations who are meant to accommodate ideas within the society frequently engaged in activities that disturbs general order. This is due to ideas in said organizations differs from policies or ideas held by the rulers at the time. Therefore the rulers who are absolute in nature are obliged to maintain national stability according to the rulers' will.

As the ages goes by, the conception of a nation developed from a single absolute ruler into a division of power shown by checks and balances system that we know as *trias political*. This division of power takes form of institutions with three authorities, which are the legislative institution who makes laws, the executive institution who executes the law, and the judicative institution who upheld the law.

In the context of Indonesian administration, the law is a provision and regulation made by the government, legalized by the parliament, signed by the head of state and has a binding power. In accordance to the Indonesian ground norm, legislation must follow the principles above it which are the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The Constitution can be utilized to form an organization, from the sovereign state organization, international organizations, legal entity organization, professional organization, social organization, and general community organization. However, the consequence of Indonesia being a republic union state is that the "constitution" of each organization in Indonesia must be in accordance with the nation's constitution as a reflection of unity between legal entities within the union state.

The existence of an organization that contradicts the constitution will surely disturb the common order and the execution of Indonesian state and people's system, especially if such organization aims to change the Indonesian constitution. The Indonesian constitution has also regulated parties authorized to disband an organization who contradicts the constitution.

In Article XVII of Law Number 17 of 2013 regarding Community Organization about Sanctions, it is regulated that the disbanding of Community Organization must be preceded by an admonition, temporary suspension, and then disbanding through court proceedings. In Chapter 68 of the Community Organization Law, the disbanding of an organization is done by a Judicative Institution through court verdict, however, Chapter 62 of the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2017 regarding the Amendment on Law Number 17 of 2013 regarding Community Organization states that the disbanding of Community Organizations that contradicts with the constitution can only be done through the administrative admonition, temporary suspension of activity, and later the revocation of listed certification or the revocation of lawful institution status by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, thus clearly shows that the disbanding of a Community Organization can be done directly by the Executive institution. The current inequality causes an anomaly in the society about who is actually have the right to disband a Community Organization that contradicts the Constitution and disturb public order, and whether the previous laws has covered issues that occur in the society or is a government regulation in lieu of a law truly necessary to overcome said issues. This research aims to review the authority of national institution that supposed to be able to disband community organizations that contradicts the constitution.

THEORY/CALCULATION

According to Thomas Hobbes, a nation is formed as a result of a social contract in which the members that will become the unity of said nation agreed to bond themselves into a union. The process of bonding within a vessel called a nation requires an authoritative organization that runs according to the governmental form and system that is based on consensus held among the members. A nation in this case is represented by an authoritative organization where said authority grants special right to manage the execution of activities in the nation, which can be interpreted as a special sovereignty to execute the highest authority and also be called as state power. According to Hans Kelsen the state power is a form of validity and effect that give rise to rights and obligation from a national legal order.[1]

[1] Hans Kelsen, Teori Umum tentang Hukum dan Negara (General Theory of Law and State), tejemahan, Nusamedia, Bandung, 2008, hlm 360.

When reading literature works regarding political, governmental, and legal discipline, one often finds the term power, authority, and right. Power frequently considered similar to authority and the term power also often used interchangeably with the term authority. Even authority also frequently considered similar to rights. Power usually in the form of relation in a sense that "there is the ruler and the ruled".[2]

State power can be absolute (*Staat-absulutisme*) or limited and in terms of ensuring the nation's activity, its power encompasses all aspect of the society's life [3] and therefore in this regard, there are several views regarding said state power. George Jellinek states that the law is a representation of the will of the country. Thus the country creates the law, and therefore is considered the only source of law, and the nation has the highest power or sovereignty while no organization beside the nation has the right to establish the law [4]. According to the theory stated by Thomas Hobbes and Hans Kelsen, it is obvious that in the context of Indonesia being a representation of the people (due to the society's agreement) has the power to organize all things in the country.

Power can have the same meaning with right because the powers held by the Executive, Legislative, and Judicative are formal powers. Power also an essential element of a Nation in the process of government establishment among other elements, which are the law; authority; justice; honesty; conservation policy; and policy [5]. The authority in the disbanding of Community organization is related to the authority of public law. The authority of public law is a right to create legal consequence which is legally public by nature, such as issuing regulation, making decisions or establishing a plan with legal consequences. Only entities that have public law authorities that confirms or in accordance to the law can create legal consequence with which is legally public. The public law authority only belongs to the "ruler". [6]

Philipus M. Hadjon explains that authority is earned from three sources: attribution, delegation, and mandate. Attributive authorities usually outlined through the division of state power by the Constitution, while delegated authority and mandated authorities are bestowed.[7] Indroharto, as quoted by Paulus Efendi explained three natures of authority, the first is an authority that is binding, which happens when the basic rule determines when and in what condition said authority can be used or at least determined the content and decision to be taken, the second is an authority that is facultative, which happens when the national administrative entity or official isn't obliged to apply his authority or at least still has a choice, even when such choice can only be taken in certain situations as determined in the basic rule, the third is a free authority where the basic rule gave freedom to the institution or official to determine the content his decision or the basic rule gave a scope of freedom to the concerned administrative official.[8]

Therefore, we can see that the relationship between authority and institution in this country is very close to one another. State institution in Indonesia is given authorities to execute the

[2] Miriam Budiardjo, *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Politik*, Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1998, hlm 35-36.
[3] Soehino, *ilmu Negara*, edisi ketiga, Liberty, Yogyakarta, 1998, hlm 154
[4] *Ibid*, hlm 154-155
[5] Rusadi Kantaprawira, *Hukum dan Kekuasaan*, Makalah, Yogyakarta:Universitas Islam Indonesia, 1998, hlm. 37 38.
[6] Philipus M. Hadjon dkk, *Pengantar Hukum Administrasi Indonesia*, Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2008, hlm.70.
[7] Philipus M. Hadjon, *Tentang Wewenang*, Makalah, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, hlm. 1.
[8] Paulus Efendie Lotulung, *Himpunan Makalah Asas-Asas Umum Pemerintahan yang Baik*, Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 1994, hlm. 65.

power. These authorities varied from one another. The ranks of institution regulated by the 1945 Constitution, especially in terms of the state high institution, are arranged to not overlap and has the function to oversee one another.

The state power stated in the constitution can be executed if there are organs that support the power. The organs or institution formed must be manned by people capable of running the power[9]. Montesquie explains how important it is for every entity to have members and separated functions, in other words, the absence of people holding dual position within multiple entities, furthermore, entities have their own function that must not overlap one another. Montesquie also explains his suggestion in the form of three entity of power, the executive, legislative and judiciary which are run by separate people who are competent in their field. He also state:

> *"When the leguskatuve and executive powers are united in the sam person, ore the same body of magistrates, there can be no loberty… Again, there no is liberty, if the judicial power be not separated from legislative and executive. Were it joined with the legislative, the life and liberty or the subject would be exposed to arbitraty control; for the judge would then be the legislator. Were it joinde the executive however, the judge migh behave with violence and opperession. There would be an end to everything, were the same man, or the same body, whether of the nobles or of the people, to exercise thos three powers, that of enacthing laws, that of executing the public resolution, and of trying the causes of individuals"[10]*

According to Montesquie, the importance of state power division is to guarantee and protect the people's right from despotic government rule. The division of power is basically beneficial to the development of democracy and the government of a nation. In its development, the execution of Trias Politia is difficult to apply in almost all country, therefore, a new idea emerged as an interpretation of Trias Politica called Division of Powers.[11]

RESULTS

The research's result shows that the government institution which in this term is the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Judicative Institution, in this case the Supreme Court has authority to disband Community Organization that contradicts with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. However, in order to establish justice for the organizations, the disbanding should be done by the Judicative institution in order to be objective, but not by the Supreme Court but the Constitutional Court since the existence of Community Organization is closely relate with the Constitutional Right the way it is to the Political Parties. This research suggest the disbanding of Community Organization that contradicts with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia to be done by the Constitutional Court preceded by material examination on the positive law currently in effect.

[9] Encik M. Fauzan, *Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia,* Setara Press, Malang, 2017, hlm 68

[10] E.C.S Wade & A.W Bradley, *Constitutional And Administrative Law,* Eleventh edition, Longman, British, 1993, hlm 56

[11] Yudi Widagdi Harimurti dan Ecik M. Fauzan, *Hukum Tata Negara,* UTM Press, Bangkalan, 2013, hlm 33

DISCUSSION

The State Institution's Authority in Disbanding Community Organization that Contradicts the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

Before discussing the State Institution's authority in disbanding community organizations, it is a necessary to know why the State Institution has authority to govern a life in a state. The State according to Thomas Hobbes, is formed due to social contract in which the members who become a state union agreed to bond themselves into a unity. The process of bonding within a vessel called a state requires an authoritative organization run according to the governmental form and system according to consensus of the members. The State in this case is represented by authoritative organization where the power specifically grants authority to govern the activities in that country which implies a special sovereignty to execute the highest authority which usually called state power. According to Hans Kelsen, the State Power is a form of validity and effect which brings forth rights and obligations from a national legal order.[12]

State power can be absolute (Staat-absulutisme) or limited and in terms of ensuring the nation's activity, its power encompasses all aspect of the society's life[13] and therefore in this regard, there are several views regarding said state power. George Jellinek states that the law is a representation of the will of the country. Thus, the country creates the law, and therefore is considered the only source of law, and the nation has the highest power or sovereignty while no organization beside the nation has the right to establish the law[14]. According to the theory stated by Thomas Hobbes and Hans Kelsen, it is obvious that in the context of Indonesia being a representation of the people (due to the society's agreement) has the power to organize all things in the country. This is shown in the formulation of Pancasila and the Indonesian constitution which is the 1945 Constitution which involves various groups of Indonesian society. Therefore, the State of Indonesia has the power to govern all that is within the State. One of the manifestations of this power lies in the Government's authority and the Parliament forming the Law as regulated in Chapter 5 article 1 of 1945 Constitution. The authority to form a Law manifested in the Community Organization Law (both the old and new ones).

The state power stated in the constitution can be executed if there are organs that support the power. The organs or institution formed must be manned by people capable of running the power[15]. Montesquie explains how important it is for every entity to have members and separated functions, in other words, the absence of people holding dual position within multiple entities, furthermore, entities have their own function that must not overlap one another. Montesquie also explains his suggestion in the form of three entities of power, the executive, legislative and judiciary which are run by separate people who are competent in their field. He also state:

> *"When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or the same body of magistrates, there can be no liberty… Again, there no is liberty, if the judicial power be not separated from legislative and executive. Were it joined with the legislative, the life and liberty of the subject would be exposed to arbitraty control; for the judge would then be the legislator. Were it joined the executive however, the judge might behave with violence and opperession. There would be an end to everything, were the same man, or the same body, whether of the nobles or of the people, to exercise those three*

[12] Hans Kelsen. *Teori Umum tentang Hukum dan Negara (General Theory of Law and State),* Bandung: *Terjemahan,* Nusamedia, 2008, hlm 360.
[13] Soehino. *IImu Negara*. Edisi Ketiga. Yogyakarta: Liberty, 1998, hlm 154.
[14] *Ibid*, hlm 154-155
[15] Encik M. Fauzan. *Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia.* Malang: Setara Press, 2017, hlm .68.

> *powers, that of enacting laws, that of executing the public resolution, and of trying the causes of individuals"*[16]

According to Montesquie, the importance of state power division is to guarantee and protect the people's right from despotic government rule. The division of power is basically beneficial to the development of democracy and the government of a nation. In its development, the execution of Trias Politia is difficult to apply in almost all country, therefore, a new idea emerged as an interpretation of Trias Politica called Division of Powers[17]. Within the context of Indonesia, the Division of Powers theory was adapted into the dividing of power to several State Institutions.

The State Institutions are Institutions or state organs regulated in the 1945 Constitution [18]. The State Institutions ideally represented by three types of power, Legislative, Executive, and Judicative, however in its development, several countries implemented their institutions not according the aforementioned Trias Politika, this is due to the state institutions functionally required to support the nation and state life of that country. According to Padmo Wahjono, such thing is allowed as long as there are basic role in the state institution's activity.[19] More importantly the power of a state institution must not be gathered into one person or entity to avoid absolute power.

A constituted state will bring forth consequences in its activities, namely the number and types of state institution must be written, stated, regulated, and limited in the constitution, which in the case of Indonesia is the 1945 Constitution[20]. According to Yusril Izra Mahendra, the Constitution is a legal document filled with chapters that contains basic norms in the organizing of a state, the relation between the people and the state, and the state institutions[21]. This statement is similar to K.C Wheare's opinion in his book titled Modern Constitution which says "constitution may establish the principal institution of government, such as the houses of the legislature, an executive council, and a supreme court"[22]. The state institution can be also called as the permanent state institution, due to it being written and stated in the 1945 Constitution, thus making any changes or replacements require long processes and must fulfill conditions, therefore, the process of changes or replacements must go through the People's Consultative Assembly.

The regulation of State institution in within the 1945 Constitution is divided into two, which are the state institutions as the State's organs which are the Main State Institutions and state institutions as supports for the Main State Institutions or the State's main organ. Those state institutions are:

a. State institutions as the State's organs which are the Main State Institutions
    1) The People's Consultative Assembly

---

[16] E.C.S Wade & A.W Bradley, *Constitutional And Administrative Law,* Eleventh edition, Longman, British, 1993, hlm .56.

[17] Yudi Widagdi Harimurti dan Ecik M. Fauzan, *Hukum Tata Negara,* UTM Press, Bangkalan, 2013, hlm 33

[18] Encik M. Fauzan, *Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia,* Setara Press, Malang, 2017, hlm .120.

[19] Padmo Wahjono, *Beberapa Masalah Ketatanegaraan Di Indonesia,* Rajawali, Jakarta, 1984, hlm .17.

[20] Yudi Widagdo Harimurti, *Politik Hukum Keberadaan Lembaga Negara yang Tidak Diatur dalam Undang-undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 (Suatu Analisi Evaluatif),* Desertasi, PDIH FH Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, 2016, hlm .4.

[21] Yusril Ihza Mahendra, *Dinamika Tata Negara Indonesia Kompilasi Aktual Masalah Konstitusi Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Dan Sistem Kepartaian,* Gema Insani Press, Jakarta, 1996, hlm .19.

[22] K.C. Where, *Modern Constitution,* Universitas Oxford Press, London, 1966, hlm .19.

2) The House of Representatives
3) The Regional Representative Council
4) The Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia
5) The Presidency
6) The Supreme Court
7) The Constitutional Court
8) The Judicial Comission

b. State institutions as supports for the Main State Institutions
1) The Advisory Council
2) The Regional Government
3) The Regional People's Representative Assembly
4) The General Election Commission
5) The Central Bank

In a Republic State, a President as the number one person of the country has two duties and position, which are the Head of State, and the Head of Government. The following are the differences between a Head of State and a Head of Government:

a. **The Head of State.** As a Head of State, the President has a political right established according to the State's constitution. Based on the nature, a Head of State can be divided to Symbolic Head of State or a Populist Head of State. On the other hand, if it is based on responsibility and political right, a Head of State, according to the kind of constitution is divided into a Presidential system, and Semi-Presidential.
b. **The Head of Government.** As the Head of Government, The President is assisted by the ministers in the cabinet to perform governmental duties and running the legislative power.

The duties of the President as the Head of the Government according to the 1945 Constitution are:

a. The President of the Republic of Indonesia holds the governmental power according to the Constitution (Article 4 paragraph 1)
b. The President establishes governmental regulation to execute the law as it should be (Article 5 paragraph 2)
c. The Ministers are appointed and discharged by the President (Article 17 paragraph 2)
d. The President legalized the Draft Bill that has been concerted to become a Law (Article 20 paragraph 4)
e. The Draft Bill regarding the State Bill is submitted by the president to be discussed with the House of Representatives by paying attention to the Regional Representative Council's consideration (Article 23 paragraph 2
f. The members of the Audit Board of Republic of Indonesia are chosen by the House of Representatives by paying attention to the Regional Representative Council's consideration and legalized by the President (Article 23F paragraph 1)
g. The Supreme Court Judge Candidate is suggested by the Judiciary Commission to the House of Representatives to earn agreement and afterwards appointed as the Supreme Court Judge by the President (Article 24A paragraph 3)
h. The Judiciary Members are appointed and discharged by the President with the consent of the House of Representatives (Article 24B paragraph 3)
i. The Constitutional Court has nine constitutional judge members appointed by the president, of which three are suggested by the Supreme Court, other three suggested by the House of Representatives, and other three suggested by the President (Article 24C paragraph 3)

j. The protection, advance, enforcement, and fulfillment of the human rights are the responsibility of the State, especially the government (Article 28I paragraph 4)

On the other hand, the rights of the President as written in the 1945 Constitution are:

a. The President has right to submit Draft Bills to the House of Representatives (Article 5 paragraph 1)
b. The President may grant clemency and legal rehabilitation by taking attention to the Supreme Court's consideration (Article 14 paragraph 1)
c. The President may grant amnesty and abolition by taking attention to the House of Representative's consideration (Article 14 paragraph 2)
d. The President may grant titles, decorations, and other honors regulated by the Law (Article 15)
e. Due to certain coercive forces, the President has right to establish Government Regulations in Lieu of the Law (Article 22 paragraph 1)

While as the Legislative Institution, in lieu to the legislative function, Article 20-22B of the 1945 Constitution states that the House of Representative has the duties and authorities to:

a. Set the National Legislation Program
b. Set and discuss Draft Bills
c. Accept Draft Bills submitted by the Regional Representative Council (regarding regional autonomy; relations between central and regional government; the forming, expanding and merging of regions; management of natural and other economical resources; and the balancing of central and regional finance)
d. Discussing Draft Bills submitted by the President or the Regional Representative Council
e. To set a Law together with the President
f. Approve or deny Government Regulations in Lieu of the Law (submitted by the President) to be set as a Law.

On the other hand, the Judicative Authority has the right to interpret the contents of law or to issue sanctions on every violations of the law. The Indonesian Judicative Institution has the function to administer judicature power. In Indonesia, there are three institutions connected with the administration of said power. Those institutions are the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, and the Judiciary Commission.

The Judicative Functions can be distinguished into the criminal law issue, civil law issue (marriage, divorce, inheritance, custody); constitutional law issue (regarding the interpretation of the constitution); administrative law issue (law regulating the state administration); international law issue (international treaty).

a. The settlements of Criminal Law usually held by the criminal court which is tiered in Indonesia, from the District Court (district level), the High Court (province level), and the Supreme Court (national level). Civil law also settled at the District Court, however, in terms of the Muslims, the settlement usually held by the Religious Court.
b. The settlements of Constitutional Law are now settled by the Constitutional Court. If an individual, a group, or a state institution has a dispute regarding a law or a decree, the settlement effort on the issue is done in the Constitutional Court.
c. The settlements of Administrative Law are done in the State Administration Court, and usually settle cases such as land disputes, certification disputes, and the like
d. The settlements of International Law aren't handled by judicative entities under the control of a law; instead it is done on behalf of the United Nations (UN).

The Supreme Court is the State Institution who holds the judiciary power. The judiciary power is an independent power to carry out the court of justice to enforce law and justice. The Supreme Court is the highest court of law in this country. It is required to acknowledge that the justice in Indonesia can be divided into the general justice, the religious justice, the military justice and the state administration justice. The Supreme Court, in accordance to Article 24 A of the 1945 Constitution, has the authority to adjudicate law cases on the cassation level, to try the statutory regulations under the law against the law itself, and has other authority granted by the law. This differs to the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court, in accordance to Article 24C of 1945 Constitution, has authority to adjudicate on the first and final level in which its verdict is final on trying a law against the Constitution, to break disputes regarding the authorities of state institutions which are granted by the Constitution, to decide the disbanding of political parties, and to break disputes regarding the results of general elections. The existence of Constitutional Court is regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2003 regarding the Constitutional Court.

According to P. Nicolai as quoted by Ridwan HR., in his book titled "State Administration Law", authority (bevoegdheid, competence, legal power) is a legal power according to the law or the power of a position, and contains the meaning of ability to perform certain legal action, and also came from the law of active legal regulations.[23].

According to the explanation regarding the distribution of authority and the theory of authority explained by Nicolo, state institution mentioned above has the authority granted by the 1945 Constitution. The President and the House of Representatives has the power to make Laws. One of the products of said power granted by the 1945 Constitution is the Community Organization Law. The Community Organization Law itself has been amended three times. The first is through the Law number 8 of 1985 regarding the Community Organization, second is the Law number 17 of 2013 regarding the Community Organization, and finally the Law Number 16 of 2017 regarding the Establishment of Government Regulations in Lieu of the Law number 17 of 2013 regarding the Community Organization. According to the amendments of Law regarding the Community Organizations, there are some dissimilarity in granting the authority to disband a Community Organizations.

Pasal Article 68 of Law Number 17 of 2013 regarding the Community Organizations states that in terms that the Community Organization with a legal entity doesn't comply the sanctions of temporary suspension of activity as stated in Article 64 paragraph (1) letter b, the Government may impose sanction in the form of revocation of legal entity status. The revocation of legal entity status as meant in paragraph (1) is imposed after the issue of court verdict which has a permanent legal strength regarding the disbanding of Community Organization with a legal entity. Article 68 emphasized the existence of Community Organization disbanding procedure through the court of justice mechanism.

Article 62 of Law number 16 of 2017 regarding the Establishment of Government Regulations in Lieu of the Law number 17 of 2013 regarding the Community Organization states that written admonition as meant by Article 61 paragraph (1) letter a can only be granted once in the time span of 7 (seven) working days since the date of issue. In the case that the Community Organization doesn't comply with the written admonition within the time span as meant in paragraph (1), the Minister and the minister who carry out the governmental affairs in the field

[23] Ridwan HR, *Hukum Administrasi Negara*, Rajagrafindo Persada, Jakarta, 201, hlm. 99.

of law and human rights will, according to their authorities will impose termination of activity sanction. In the case that the Community Organization doesn't comply to the termination of activity sanction as stated in paragraph (2), the Minister and the minister who carry out the governmental affairs in the field of law and human rights will, according to their authorities will perform certificate revocation or legal entity status revocation. Article 62 of this new Community Organization Law emphasizes that the disbanding of Community Organizations is performed directly by the government.

Menurut According to the Attribution authority granting theory stated by Sadjijono, attribution is the granting of new government authority by a clause within the constitution or the legislation. The attribution granting is done by the legislator as the original authority. The Attribution Authority (*Atributie Bevoegdheid*) is the governmental authority earned from the legislation, and thus the said authority has been regulated in the legislation currently in effect, this authority is the called as the legality principle (*legalititetbeginsel*)[24]. The granting of authority according to the old and the new Community Organization Law is legal due to being mandated by the Law. However, based on the legislation making principle, the new regulation will put the old one aside (*lex Posteriori derogat legi Priori*) and thus the authority to disband the Community Organization which contradicts belongs to the executives. This statement is also based in the positivism of law where legislation is the main source of law.

However, there is a shortcoming if the executives, which in this case the Department of Law and Human Rights, is to impose a disbanding sanction to the Community Organizations that contradicts with Pancasila, they will bring forth subjectivity and arbitrariness. This means that if the community organization doesn't go with the will of the government, it can be disbanded with the basis of contradicting the ideology. On the other hand, if disbanding is done by the executive institution, it will cause resistance from the disbanded organization through appeal to the State Administrative Court, making them unable to say their defense on behalf of the organization's existence before being disbanded by the government.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAW AND POWER

Within a nation, the relationship between the law and power highly depends on the facts regarding the society conditions on the field. Constitutionally, the power exist in a lawful state will be limited within its scope of power which has been regulated by the law itself, thus the power will not exist if the law within a state doesn't want it to, and the law will not be executed effectively if there is no power to enforce it. The order in a state is very dependent on the relationship between the powers regulated by the law. If basically the power exceeds the law regulating it, there will be violations and abuse of violations, or more radically, a set back into a state of absolute power.

Therefore it is required to be acknowledged that when a law has decreed something as it is, a actual enforcement is needed to realize the order, however, our country is not a Law-Legalistic Oriented State, instead the law must be rational and capable to look into the society's conditions since the state, despite being the sole source of law and has the highest position, must be able to use its logic and look at the society's needs, which bring us back to the concept stated by Thomas Hobbes: the Social Contract. According to Jimly Asshiddiqie, the democracy

[24] Sadjijono*, Memahami Beberapa Bab Pokok Hukum Administrasi*, *Op. Cit.*, hlm. 59.

will put forward the will of people whereas the lawful state will put forward the rule of law[25], thus the society's needs and stability must be considered.

The Position of the Court of Justice or the Judge within the Indonesian Legal System

In the old Community Organization Law, the one who can make the verdict of disbanding a Community Organization who contradicts the Constitution is the Judicative institution which according to its nature, is a state institution who judges and also a state institution who enforce the law. According to K Wantjik Saleh, the judicial power is an institution separated from the governmental and legislative power, and also free from the two power's influence. Bagir Manan also states that the judicial power comprised of the highest judicial power and lower judicial power[26].

Furthermore, he mentioned that the independent judicial law must have several traits, which is: 1) the judicial power is the power to carry out justice or justicial function which encompasses the power to decide an issue or dispute and the power to make a legal provisions, 2) the independent judicial power is meant to ensure the independency of judges from various anxiety or fear of intervention on verdicts or legal provisions by other parties, 3) the independent judicial power is meant to ensure that the judges will act objectively, honestly, and neutral, 4) the supervision of judicial power is done solely through ordinary and extraordinary legal effort, 5) the independent judicial power forbids any interventions from powers outside the judicial power, 6) all actions performed by the judge are solely in accordance to the law[27].

Within the judicial powers there are also several principles that must also be held by everyone who runs the judicial power, some of which are the judge's freedom principle, the justice done "for the Justice based on the Belief in the One and Only God" principle, the simple, quick, and cost efficient principle, the opened for public court principle, the assembly of the assembly principle, and the objectivity principle. The above principle becomes the spirit of the old Community Organization Law regarding the reason why the disbanding of Community Organizations is done by the Judicial Institution which at the time is the Supreme Court whose function is to adjudicate law cases on the cassation level, to try the statutory regulations under the law against the law itself, and has other authority granted by the law.

The Government as the Executor of Law

Executive came from the word execution. The executive institutions is an institution appointed to be the executor of legislations made by the legislative. The executive power is usually held by the executive entity, which in the context of Indonesian administration are the President and Vice President.the executives is the government in a narrow scope that executes the government, establishment, and community based on the legislation and state direction to achieve the state's objective set beforehand. The organization is the cabinet or the council of ministers where each ministers, in carrying out their task, authority, and obligations, leads their respective departments. The Government as the executive institutions is one of the state institutions which has an important role in the running of a state's government, especially in Indonesia. The Government who runs its function and authority according to the law has obligation in the matter of national economic stability, politics, or security.

---

[25] Jimli Asshiddiqie. *Pokok-pokok Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia, Pasca Reformasi.* Jakarta: Bhuana Ilmu Populer. Jakarta. 2007. hlm .511.

[26] Rimdan. *Kekuasaan Kehakiman, Pasca-Amandemen.* Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group. 2012. hlm .38-39.

[27] Bagir Manan. *Kekuasaan Kehakiman Indonesia dalam UU No.4 Tahun 2004.* Yogyakarta: FH UI Press. 2007. hlm .29-30.

Just as mentioned above, the government runs its function and authority according to the law and can only make new regulations that supports the governing activity. To support one of the needs of the society in politics, the executive provide a vessel called the Community Organization. Problem arises when the Community Organizations starts to overstep his functions as a channel of the people's aspiration and starts to endanger the national security system, this is where the executive institutions as mandated by the law are obliged to keep the Community Organization's role at its place, especially since the Community Organization earns permission from the government, particularly the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

Within the State Administration Law, the contrarius actus is when an entity or an administrative official issues an administrative decision automatically, the administrative entity/official involved has the authority to abort it. Further, **Philipus M. Hadjon and Tatiek Sri Djatmiati**, in his book called the Legal Argumentation (2009), states that the **contrarius actus principle** within a State Administration Law is the principle that states that State Administration Entity or Official who issues State Administration Decree is also have authority to abort it. When, in the future, there is a mistake, the decree will be reviewed[28].

Furthermore, **M. Lutfi Chakim** explains that in practice, if a State Administrative Decree contains an administrative mistake or a juridical flaw, the one who has right to revoke a state administrative decree is the official/agency that issue the decree and done with equal or higher regulation. Also, within the the revocation process of a state administrative decree, principles and regulations in effect must be brought to attention, unless the law strictly forbids the revocation and thus, in short, the State Administration Official who issued the state administration decree is automatically the one who can abort it.

The Contratirus Actus Principle become the foundation of the Government Regulation in Lieu of Community Organization Law of 2017, which has been transformed into the new Community Organization Law, to grant authority to the Government through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to directly disband a Community Organization without the court line as stated by the old law. Aside of that, sociological reasons also pushes the government to immediately disband organizations that are considered bringin harm to the society and disturbing national stability.

From this new regulation, it can be concluded that the government wants to keep the state's sovereingity from a community organization who overstepped its function as written in the law and the government also behaved progressively by adding things forbidden for the organization to do specifically within the new Community Organization Law. This is shown solely to ensure a stable administrative system and also protects the state sovereignity that is based on the original ideology.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT AS AN ALTERNATIVE

Debates that arise today is about who is the most appropriate to disband the community organization. Is it the Judicative Institution as the sole institution authorized to adjudicate or the Executive Institution as the national entity who strive to carryout one of its function to stabilize the nation?

[28] M.Luthfi Chakim. *"Contrarius Actus".* Majalah Konstitusi. Nopember 2009. hlm .78.

It is required to understand that in regards of both institutions' juridical aspect, the one who has right to disband a community organization is the Judicative Institution as stated by the old Community Organization Law, however the process that went through the institution will be lengthy while the urgency in the society at the time need a regulation that can accommodate the government to stabilize national security. The government who issued the Government Regulation in Liew of Community Organization Law can easily become the stabilitator for national security, however a man is still a man, and so a new mechanism that can ensure the government to be a security enforcer and also join the Judicative Institution in enforcing justice and the sole institution authorized to adjudicate.

The Constitutional Court is an institution form as a states highest institution within the administrative element which hold absolute power in the judicial system to try laws against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, thus the verdicts made are also final and binding. Considering the judicial process stated in the old Community Organization Law must go through a lengthy process, it is a different case whene it comes to the Constitutional Court, since the verdicts are final and binding so the process will be shorter and in accordance of the short, economical, and simple judicial process principle.

If the 1945 Constitution states that the one who is authorized to disband a Political Party is the Constitutional Court, then we must review that structurally and organically, the Community Organization and Political Party are different, but essentially, they are formed as accommodation of the people's aspiration and frequently a community organization will develop into a Political Party.

CONCLUSIONS

As explained before that a state grants some of its power to the state institution whose authority has been determined in the state's constitution, which in Indonesia's case is the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indoensia. The said divided state power within the Indonesian Administration, better known as the division of power, is then granted to the Executive Institution as the executor of Law, the Legislative Institution who makes the Law, and the Judicative Institution as the institution who adjudicates and enforces the Law.

The state institutions in truth are very related to the law since it concerns with the power and also depends on the facts within the society's condition, which if linked to current phenomena, which is the disbanding of community organizations, then the powers, especially the legislative must be review normatively regarding who is the most appropriate to disband a community organization. If it concerns the executive institution, there will be an attributive division of power in the disbanding of an organization, and if it concerns the judicative institution, it will concerns the essence of that institution as the one who adjudicate.

In the discipline of law, there is a principle called "*Lex Posterior Derogat Legi Priori*", which states that new law put aside the old on. This means that according to this principle, the one who has authority to disband the community organizations is the government as the institution stated by the new law, however, if one refer to the judicial principle, such cases should have been handed over to the judiciary institution.

It is required to understand that in regards of both institutions' juridical aspect, the one who has right to disband a community organization is the Judicative Institution as stated by the old Community Organization Law, however the process that went through the institution will be lengthy while the urgency in the society at the time need a regulation that can accommodate the government to stabilize national security.

The government who issued the Government Regulation in Liew of Community Organization Law can easily becomes the stabilitator for national security, however a man is still a man, and so a new mechanism that can ensure the government to be a security enforcer and also join the Judicative Institution in enforcing justice and the sole institution authorized to adjudicate.

The Constitutional Court is an institution form as a states highest institution within the administrative element which hold absolute power in the judicial system to try laws against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, thus the verdicts made are also final and binding.

Considering the judicial process stated in the old Community Organization Law must go through a lengthy process, it is a different case whene it comes to the Constitutional Court, since the verdicts are final and binding so the process will be shorter and in accordance of the short, economical, and simple judicial process principle.

If the 1945 Constitution states that the one who is authorized to disband a Political Party is the Constitutional Court, then we must review that structurally and organically, the Community Organization and Political Party are different, but essentially, they are formed as accommodation of the people's aspiration and frequently a community organization will develop into a Political Party.

VITAE

Dr. Hassanai Haykal,S.H.,M.Hum.

PERSONAL DATA

Name	:	Dr. Hassanain Haykal, SH., M.Hum
Place & Date of Birth	:	Cianjur, West Java, Indonesia, 1 July 1979
Gender	:	Male
Address	:	Jalan Raya Ciganitri, Cherryfield, Celeste Cluster, 18 F Bandung, West Java, Indonesia
Position Academic	:	Head Chancellor / IVA
Status	:	Married
Emai	:	hassanain.haykal@gmail.com

EDUCATION

1. Bachelor of Law, University of Pasundan Bandung, Graduated 2001.
2. Master of Law, Parahyangan Catholic University Bandung, Pass 2004.
3. Doctor of Law, Parahyangan Catholic University Bandung, Graduated 2007.

OTHER EDUCATION

1. Lemhannas RI, Regular Education Program Force 55, 2016.
2. Certified Mediator Training, 2014.
3. Special Advocate Professional Education, 2005.

WORK EXPERIENCE

1. Permanent Lecturer at the Faculty of Law Maranatha Christian University Bandung, 2009 - at present
2. Advocate, 2008 - at present
3. Certified Mediator, 2014 - currently

POSITION EXPERIENCE

1. Deputy Dean II of Maranatha Christian University Faculty of Law, Bandung, 2016-2017.
2. Deputy Dean of the Maranatha Christian University Faculty of Law Bandung, 2012-2016.
3. General Secretary at the Consultation and Legal Aid Institute of Educators and Education Personnel, Ministry of National Education, 2007-2009

ETC

1. Extraordinary Lecturer at the Financial Training Center of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2010-2012.
2. Extraordinary Lecturer in the Parahyangan Catholic University Magister Law Program, 2010-2013.
3. Extraordinary Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, University of Pasundan Bandung, 2004-2010.

SUBJECT

1. Introduction to Law
2. Civil Procedure Program
3. Banking Law
4. State Science

EXPERIENCE

1. Peace Deed, Bandung District Court, 2018.
2. Civil Law Program, Bandung District Court, 2017
3. Money Laundering, Ditreskrimsus West Java Regional Police, 2015.
4. Banking Crimes in Bau-Bau District Police, 2015.
5. Banking Crimes at Tasikmalaya Police Station, 2014.
6. Banking Crimes at the Tasikmalaya District Court, 2014.
7. Banking Crimes at Tasikmalaya Police Station, 2013.
8. Banking Crimes in the West Java Regional Police Ditreskrimsus, 2013.
9. Banking Crimes in Ditreskrimsus West Java Regional Police, 2012.
10. Banking Crimes at the Bandung District Court, 2008.
11. Agreement, at the Ciamis District Court, 2007.

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

a. International Reputable Scientific Journal
   - Empowerment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Management to Improve the Economy in Indonesia, ICLAS 7 SECRETARIAT, Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyyah From Law, Malaysia International Islamic University, 2018.
   - Building Sharia Banking Systems in Global Economic Development Under Local Wisdom (Scopus), UNS, 2017.
   - Communal Religion of Indonesian Indigenous Peoples in Improving the Economy through Local Wisdom (A Juridical Study of Village Credit Institutions in Bali), Halrev Journal, Volume 2, Number 1, Unhas, 2016.

b. Accredited National Scientific Journal
   1) Implementation of Risk Management in Issuance Transactions and Disbursement of Traveler's Examination of Banking Crime Prevention Efforts, Litiasi Journal, Unpas, 2016.
   2) Banking Electronic Transaction Crimes in the Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Transaction Information, Business Law Journal, Volume 29, Number 1, 2010.

3) Know Your Customer Principles to Become a Financial Service Provider in the Capital Market, Business Law Journal, Volume 28, Number 4, 2009.
4) Application of Single Ownership Policy in Banking Practices in Indonesia, Journal of Litigation Law Science, Volume 9 Number 2 in June, Pasundan University Bandung, 2008.
5) Subprime Mortgage Phenomenon and Housing Secondary Financing Policy in Indonesia: Discourse and Dilemma that Must Be Anticipated, Journal of Business Law, Volume 27, Number 3, 2008.
6) Implementation of the Buy Back Agreement Clause in the Marketing Agreement Based on the Home Ownership Credit System, Journal of Litigation Legal Science, Volume 7 Number 3 of October, Pasundan University Bandung, 2006.

c. National Non-Accreditation Scientific Journal
1) Development of Cyber Law for the Use of Information Technology-Based Economics in the Framework of National Resilience, Journal of Dialogia Iuridica, Volume 9 No. 1, November 2017
2) Legal Aspects of Business Activities and Functions of Licensing in Indonesia in the Framework of the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community, Journal of Veritas et Justitia, Unpar, 2016.
3) Bank Criminal Accountability in Breach Operational Activities Based on Law Number 10 of 1998. Journal of Dialogia Juridica, Maranatha Christian University, 2016.
4) Urgency of Legal Development in the Framework of the Asean Economic Community, Zenith Journal, Maranatha Christian University, 2015.
5) Development of Business Settlement Methods Through Local Wisdom Through Mediation, Maranatha Christian University, 2013.
6) Urgency of Ethics and Anti-Plagiarism Culture to Build Integrity in Legal Application and Development, Maranatha Christian University

Demson Tiopan.,S.H.,M.H.

PERSONAL DATA

Name	:	Demson Tiopan.,S.H.,M.H
Place & Date of Birth	:	Bandung,West Java, Indonesia 24 November 1990
Gender	:	Male
Address	:	Sarimanis IV Blok 18 No. 59, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia
Position Academic	:	IIIB
Status	:	Married
Emai	:	demson.tiopan@yahoo.co.id

EDUCATION

1. Bachelor of Law, Maranatha Christian University Bandung, Graduated 2012.
2. Master of Law, Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta, Pass 2016.

OTHER EDUCATION

1. Special Advocate Professional Education, 2018.

WORK EXPERIENCE

1. Permanent Lecturer at the Faculty of Law Maranatha Christian University Bandung, 2016 - at present

POSITION EXPERIENCE

1. Family Treasurer of UGM Magister Law Students (2015-2016)
2. Chairperson of the Maranatha Christian University Alumni Association Faculty of Law (2012-2016)
3. Education Division of Maranatha Christian University Alumni Association (2013-2017)
4. Chair of Chapter Bandung Indonesian Christian Law Professional Association (2016-Present)
5. Secretary of Legal Studies Program (2018- present)

SUBJECT

1. State Law
2. Administration Law
3. State Science

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

1. Juridical Review Towards Financial Status And Levies Management Mechanism Of The Financial Services Authority (FSA) Within The Republic Of Indonesia's Financial System. (2018)
2. Legal Politics Regulation Of Nurse Profession In The Standardization Of Asean Economic Communities (MEA). (2018)

Theo Negoro

PERSONAL DATA

Name	:	Theo Negoro
Gender	:	Male
Place & Date of Birth	:	Bandung, West Java, Indonesia, 21 Agustus 1998
Address	:	Permata Buah Batu C-53, Bojongsoang District, West Java, Indonesia 40288
Position Academic	:	Student
Status	:	Non-Married
Emai	:	negorotheo@yahoo.com

EDUCATION

1. Maranatha Christian University Faculty of Law (2016 - present)
2. Public Senior High School 5, Bandung (2016)
3. Public Junior High School 5, Bandung (2013)
4. Public Elementary School Banjarsari 4, Bandung (2010)

SEMINARY

1. Participants "Sharing tentang Keberagaman bersama Mrs. Heidi dari Basel", JAKATARUB-Bandung,April 2017.
2. Committee "Bedah Buku: Sang Hyang Hurip", JAKATARUB-Bandung,Maret 2017.
3. Committee, "Home Concert PURWA CARAKA Music Studio", Purwacaraka-Bandung,Maret 2017.
4. Participants, "NATIONAL STUDENT PEACE CAMP: Narasi Kreatif untuk Bhineka Tunggal Ika", Univeristas Kristen Maranatha-Bandung, Maret 2017.
5. Participants "Sekolah Pengelolaan Kebhinekaan dan Perdamaian", Universitas Kristen Maranatha-Bandung, Febuari 2017, Univeristas Kristen Maranatha-Bandung,Februari 2017.

6. Participants, "YAP THIAM HIEN: SANG PEJUANG LINTAS BATAS" . Univeristas Kristen Maranatha-Bandung,Oktober 2016.
7. Participants, "Youth Interfaith Camp: Merajut Cerita Baru Indonesia", JAKATARUB-Bandung,Oktober 2016.
8. Participants, "Home Concert PURWA CARAKA Music Studio", Purwacaraka-Bandung, Juni 2013.
9. Participants, "Home Concert PURWA CARAKA Music Studio", Purwacaraka-Bandung,April 2012.

ORGANIZATION EXPERIENCE

1. Division Member Of Human Resource and Reasearch, JAKATARUB, Bandung, Community, 2017.
2. Member of Law Debate Team Maranatha Christian University, Bandung, Maranatha Christian University, 2016.
3. Jeneral Secretary of Faktabahasa Community Regional of Bandung, Bandung, Community, 2016.
4. Vice President Of 5 Senior High School Bandung, Bandung, SHS, 2014-2015.
5. President of Ekstrakurikuler Flag Football 5 Senior High School 5 Bandung, Bandung, SHS, 2014-2015.
6. Vice President Kaderisation 5 Senior High School, Bandung, SHS, 2013-2014.
7. Lead Coordinator Of LDKS 5 Senior Hihg School Bandung, Bandung, SHS, 2013.

CAMPUS ACTIVITY

1. Participant, NATIONAL STUDENT PEACE CAMP 2017: "Narasi Kreatif untuk Bhineka Tunggal Ika, Universitas Kristen Maranatha, Bandung, 2017.
2. Participant, Sekolah Pengelolaan Kebhinekaan dan Perdamaian, Universitas Kristen Maranatha, Bandung, 2016.
3. Participant, Public Figure Discussion "YAP THIAM HIEN: SANG PEJUANG LINTAS BATAS" Universitas Kristen Maranatha, Bandung, 2016.
4. Participant, Dies Natalies Faculty Of Law Maranatha Christian University, Bandung, 2016.